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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles return just in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Master of the Bosses. The Universal Boss has spoken and

Governor HUGHES will be renominated. The bossikins and bosslets have had to take their medicine. They are justified in making faces. HUGHES is not their kind of man. No doubt some of these mean to "knife" him in the fall. But what else was to be done? Once in a while the people have to be "placated," The politicians have to let them have their way. HUGHES had to be nominated to save TAPT. HUGHES will help TAFT in every State and not merely in New York. So with a sigh the Universal Boss accepts him.

Let there be no mistake about the attitude of the Governor and the Universal Boss. The latter takes HUGHES because he has to. The Governor is alien to him in temperament and methods. By the simple means of pegging away in the path of his duty, without postures or advertising, making enemies as cheerfully as public men of an opposite type make friends, Governor HUGHES has impressed the imagination and now the respect of the community, and he has now imposed himself, without terms, upon the Universal Boss.

Whatever "magnetic" qualities Governor HUGHES may lack, he has a strength which the most sensational and the most successful of American politicians has had to admit and now means to use for

national Republican purposes.

The bosses and the Boss have had to stomach Hughes. They need him in their business. In spite of all the hullabaloo of his opponents perhaps the people of New York feel that they still need him in theirs.

At any rate Mr. Tarr is a fortunate

Bryan on the Tariff.

In his tariff speech at Des Moines yes terday Mr. BRYAN pointed out and discussed that astonishing declaration of an platform to which THE Sun early called the attention of amateurs of political absurdity:

" In all tariff legislation the true principle of pr tection is best maintained by the impesition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

Here, for the first time in history, if memory serves us, is distinctly announced the doctrine that one of the functions of the general taxing power of the Federal Government is to collect from the taxpayers money with which to guarantee a "reasonable" profit to the manufacturer. Mr. BRYAN asks, with a fine affectation of innocent thirst for knowledge, what constitutes a "reasonable" profit, and why if it is due from zens it is not due likewise to citizens engaged in other occupations.

It would be unfair not to recognize the moderation of language, the apparent candor of tone, the directness and suavity of statement and the clearness of argument which distinguish this and other recent addresses of Mr. BRYAN from the often frenzied rhetoric of his earlier productions.

No License in New York.

When the New York liquor tax law went into effect it provided for local option in the towns of the State, of which there were 931 at the time the first elections were held in 1897. In 1901 the number of towns was increased by one, and in 1903 another was added to the list. In his annual report for 1907 Mr. CLEMENT, the State Commissioner of Excise, has introduced a table showing how these towns have voted on the liquor question, a study of which must be gratifying to the opponents of the traffic. The table

epows:		No	Partial
Year.	License.	License.	
1897	847	265	319
1895		264	318
1809	351	263	317
1900	351	278	807
1901	349	287	296
1902	843	285	804
1903	844	284	805
1004	******* 344	298	291
186	830	309	288
1906	362	810	291
1907		308	296

Thus there are to-day eighteen fewer towns in which full licenses are granted than there were ten years ago, twentythree fewer towns in which partial licenses are issued, and forty-three more towns in which the trade is not permitted. While, as might be expected, there have been fluctuation and frequent changes in the attitudes of the towns on this subject it is obvious that the tendency is toward restriction of the business by the voters themselves. It will be noticed that in only two of the eleven years has the number of dry towns been less than it was in 1897. The number of full license towns has been above the original number in only four years. Not once since the law took effect has the

licenses" been as great as it was after the first vote.

These figures indicate no such violent opposition to the liquor traffic as is shown in the South, but the steady decrease in the number of towns permitting the legal sale of alcoholic drinks is not without significance. The advocates of no license have more than held their own in spite of the best efforts of the liquor trade to extend the territory in which it may operate. It is evident that though a negative vote on the license question may not banish the demon it produces results generally satisfactory to the voters

who try the experiment. Concerning Genufication. The subjoined question is addressed to THE SUN by the elder brother of the Hon.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: With that wisdom supposed to adhere to your exalted function, can you inform an anxious public why it is that Mr. HUGHES should resent with ferocity support of men called 'little bosses,' and at the same time get down on his august knees to Roosz VELT and HITCHGOCK because the latter are sup-

"The Baptist Pope does not appear to be consist-THURLOW WEED BARNES. "NEW YORK, August 20."

We reply with pleasure that the specific acts of appeal and self-humiliation to which Mr. THURLOW WEED BARNES refers have escaped our notice. To the best of our information and belief Governor HUGHES has been doing his duty as he understands it and getting down on his knees to no human creature.

This is a senseless question, rendered nore unworthy by the sneer at Governor HUGHES'S religion. How much more respectable was the attitude of that hardened old political boss, the late THURLOW WEED, toward people of all Christian faiths and denominations:

"In my judgment all who lead Christian lives lowever different in their modes of worship, will be mercifully dealt with by a merciful Creator rough the mediation of our Saviour."

Such was the tolerant and reverent and manly creed of Mr. THURLOW WEED BARNES'S grandfather. It is recorded in the biography of THUBLOW WEED by his grandson, Mr. THURLOW WEED BARNES.

The Giant Lobster of Montank.

Every lover of natural history in these earts, from the President of the United states up, will be interested in the announcement that a gigantic ganglionic decapod, scientifically known as Homarus americanus, was captured a few days ago in the Atlantic Ocean off Montauk Point. Colloquially this interesting beast may be described as a twentyfour pound lobster.

The circumstances under which he was secured are thus stated in the Riverhead Weekly News, a Suffolk county newspaper:

"Supervisor G. PRANK TUTRILL Who com a big fishing business at Montauk, caught a twenty-four pound lobater in one of his scean fishing traps this week, and when he came to Riverhead Tues day to attend the Supervisors' session he brough t along and presented it to J. M. BURGESS, where attracted considerable attention.

"The fish is by far the largest of its kind caught in this part of the world: In fact, it is believed to be the largest of its kind ever caugh

"It's the Nosh of all the lobater family in the tientic Ocean: It is 200 years old and was caught on a book and line, said Mr. Turnild. In enswer to

questions. "Later he admitted that he couldn't tell its ag it is pretty generally admitted that it must have been the boss of the lebster crew and that it must be about half a century old, fer previously lobsters have been caught that were known to be well pass the 'chicken' stage and they didn't weigh a quarte as much as this fellow.

"From his nose to the end of his tall he was twenty inches in length. He had two main feelers tha were eighteen inches long. His two big claws were ten inches long by six wide and had a spread nearly large enough to take a man's leg within."

According to the most trustworthy zoological authorities the mature American lobster is from one to two feet in length and weighs from two to fifteen pounds. It is stated in the Encyclopedia Americana that a weight of forty pounds has been recorded, but that even twentythe Government to these particular citi- five pounds is rarely reached. The spiny obster of Europe, which belongs to a different species, attains a weight of from fifteen to twenty pounds. This is the lobster which was so highly esteemed by the ancient Romans. Since the lobster fishery has been regulated by law in the States along the Atlantic coast the taking of lobsters which fall below a prescribed limit of length has been prohibited, but there is generally no statutory restriction having reference to the weight. In Massachusetts lobsters may not be sold which are less than ten and one-half inches in length, while in this State under the revised game law of 1908 "lobsters less than nine inches in length measured from one extremity to another, exclusive of claws or feelers, shall not be taken, possessed or sold."

There is a very common impression to the effect that certain portions of the obster are poisonous, but this notion is declared by many of the authorities to be incorrect. Sanitarians, however, very generally agree in regarding the lobster unfavorably as a food. This is due to the fact that lobsters are carniverous in their habits and are believed to feed largely on dead and decayed fish and other creatures found in the sea. In the well known work on foods published some years ago in the International Scientific Series by Dr. EDWARD SMITH, an inspector of the local Government board in England, the lobster is charac-

cian. Dr. SMITH SAVS: " Lobsters and grayfish were known to and eate by our ancestors at least 400 years ago, and in a recipe of the date of 1881 it is directed to roast the obster in its shell in an oven or in a pan and cat it with vinegar. They rank higher in price and are ertainly more delicate in flavor than crabs, but at the same time they are tougher and more difficult to masticate and digest. It may be doubted whether there are any foods which are so little desirable in a sanitary point of view or which so frequently cause indigestion, yet they are extremely popular as a change of food and a luxury

There is one form of American lobster to which these hygienic objections have no application. This consists of the number of towns allowing "partial white and wholesome flesh of the Mis-

sissippi catfish, which is put up in large | CHEMUNG AND J. SLOAT FASSETT. quantities as canned lobster in factories at Memphis, Tenn. It is not only harmless to the consumer but has the advantage of yielding a large profit to the producer.

Although it is very seldom that a lobster larger than this Montauk specimen is found in any part of the world, there are allied creatures belonging to the same order of crustaceans-the decapods-in the Eastern seas which attain much greater dimensions. Professor BASIL H. CHAMBERLAIN, who is perhaps the highest authority on things Japanese, states that there is one species of crab in Japan so gigantic that human beings have been killed and devoured by it. The legs of this crab are over four feet in length, and there is a specimen in the museum at Tokio the body of which measures over six feet in diam-

The Memphis Moses.

For the shame and betterment of all those Democratic niggards and gripes who refuse to put a dollar on "Shall the People Rule" we cite the radiant example of the Commercial Appeal of Memphis. Its commercial appeals to the Bryaniao brotherhood have touched the heart and the pocket. Fame with all its trumpets blows the name of the givers. How can more glory be had for a base and common "plunk"? And no mere mention, no grudging line, mind you. You can write serious and beautiful letters about the situation and the Peerless, and the Memphis sheet will spread your edifying senments upon the record. A dollar and a letter: thus is patriotism grafted upon the pride of authorship.

Decrepit age and vigorous manhood and helpless infancy are coming into the pot, as they say in Memphis. A young gentleman with a charming pastoral prenomen, Boas GIBSON, sends his dollar from Hoxie, Arkansas. "I am 14 years old," he writes, but in his juvenile bosom BRYAN throbs and burns. He seems very young to have a bank account, yet he encloses "my check on our bank for the success of BRYAN and KERN." Boas is the Hoxie agent of the Memphis collector. "I guess you will hear from papa soon," he adds. So another dollar and letter may be expected from Hoxie. A veterinary surgeon in Pine Bluff contributes about half a column of letter with his dollar. "Hurrah for BRYAN, Democracy, the common folks and the Commercial Appeal," cries another dollarite. The rush to subscribe is unparalleled. Forty-one dollars were

aken in one day this week! Yet broad as the stream of benefaction is, the Memphis Moses, so to speak, the smiter of the Democratic rock, is going to make the channel deeper. "The alarm clocks of the Democracy are ringing." Will the people wake and fork over? Hear ye! hear ye! Fifty dollars in gold to the person who gets the most B. & K. subscriptions in Memphis; ditto to ditto in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee outside of Memphis. Step up and get the prize. An unrivalled opportunity to do good to yourself and help the sacred cause.

As we read of this combination of business with pleasure, and learn further that the Commercial Appeal is not "raising the money"-the prize money-"to exalt itself," we seem to see a deeper glow of shame blushing on the fiery poll of the Hon. ED CARMACK, sometime edithat paper. Shame to recollect what things he has said about Mr. BRYAN, for whose relief Mr. CARMACK'S successors are striving so manfully to increase their circulation.

Minnesota.

The Hon. JOHN A. JOHNSON has been enominated for Governor of Minnesota by a hysterical convention apparently composed of frugal and far seeing Democratic officials who wanted to retain their jobs. The Governor himself had emphatically declined the distinction. He has already served two terms and it is quite possible he understood that while the Scandinavian voters may have elected him Governor through the pride and affection born of common blood and racial attachments they could hardly be counted on to imperil the national ticket for the sake of that highly honorable emotion. At any rate it is notorious that he rejected the intended compliment and every indication points to the surmise that he was in earnest. Evidently he much preferred the independent rôle of campaigner to that of an anxious aspirant hampered by personal interests and immersed in unwelcome espensibilities.

It is not to be expected that Mr. JOHNson's new candidacy will exert the smallest influence upon the national contest. The chances all are that Minnesota will go Republican by a larger majority than ever.

When Mr. Tapr returns from his fishing rip and settles down to front porch work in Cincinnati for the rest of the campaign it is to be hoped that he will have made up his mind to adopt a number of reforms. Golf, for example, has been denounced by his antagonists as a game which lends itself to combinations and is therefore tainted by at least the appearance of an affinity to trusts, and leading cotillons partakes of a frivolity which must be painful to all serious men. He has been attacked also or the score of his religious beliefs; but that proved a sort of boomerang, since it involved a confession of weakness on the part of the attackers. There seems no doubt, however, that golf and the leading of grand marches and cotillons will not do all for a man who has been nominated to lead a great party in the national contest terized as chiefly serviceable to the physi- If he could manage to look a little bit emaciated, as if by long nights of pondering over the state of the country, and could suppress that infectious laugh which so jars upon the truly consecrated it might be well for him, but he certainly must out out the games and the dancing. We do not suggest the importance of an oily and avaricious expression, for he could hardly succeed in that, and even then would rate but as miserable second to his competitor. We stipulate only that he avoid everything that seems careless and jocund and prosperous and smooth his face out into a cer-

STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

put him in the running:

The Venus of Milo explained.
"I tried to stretch bands across the sea," she said. Thus it was seen that peace bath her dangers.

ELMIRA, Aug. 20, -The other day the Hon Sloat Fasaett journeyed to Oyster Bay to carry the momentous tidings that Hugher entiment was non-existent in New York State. It is fairly illuminating, therefore, to listen to the views of the fellow citizens of the Hon. J. Sloat upon this same subject. The first resident of Elmira to whon appealed, a man who is not in political but has served as an admirable informant

in other campaigns, had this to say:
"If Mr. Fassett would spend a little time in Washington and Bass Rock and a little more in Elmira he would find that the overwhelming sentiment of his own

county is for Governor Hughes." The second man interrogated was a Republican, a follower of Fassett, who has held high office as such. He volunteered

"Just about 00 per cent. of the Re publicans of Chemung county would be satisfied with Governor Hughes, a good many of them want him strongly; in fact about the only fellows that I have heard against Hughes are a few thoroughbred

sports. "How do you explain Mr. Fassett's Oyster Bay announcement, then?". I asked in sur-

Prise.
"Well, I guess there is a little bit of personal feeling in Sloat's position and point of view."

The third witness has held high office pecause of Mr. Fassett's favor and lost the same office because Mr. Fassett's favor has lost some of its local potency. He said:
"It would be suicidal, simply suicidal

for the Republicans to turn down Hughes." All three of the foregoing opinions came from the Fassett side of the fence. Here is the view of a man who has for years held important place in the county machine, but is now opposed to Fassett:

"At least 80 per cent. of the Republicans of Chemung county are for Governor Hughes; the bulk of them want him strongly. tell you that it will be a sorry day for the Republican ticket, State and national as well in this State and in this county in particular, if Fassett and Barnes and the rest of these fellows turn him down."

Even more significant was this utterance of yet another lifelong Republican who has ld many high offices:

"I shall vote a straight Democratic ticke this fall for the first time in my whole life shall do it because I believe that it is the only way to purify the Republican party and get rid of the thieves that now contro it. I'd hate to tell you how many other Republicans are in the same position.

"Oh, yes, we are all for Hughes, but there is no hope for him. Fassett, Barnes and that crowd can't use the Governor; he won't do as they say, so they are going to beat him, either directly or indirectly. "Sloat can't use him." All over the city there is this same explanation of the antipathy of the Hon. J. Sloat for the Gov-

ernor. The foregoing opinions are repreentative; they were not specially selected or colored; they were in the main matters of chance meetings. There should be in cluded the hostility of a number of Republicans who are against the Governor almost without exception, however, the organization Republicans, the sporting lement or a few readers of Mr. Fassett's local organ, the Elmira Advertiser.

But sentiment for Hughes and sentimen against Hughes, and the former vastly preiominates, are as blank cartridges to dynamite when compared with the anti-Fasset sentiment. There are men who feel strongly that the Governor should be named be of his own merit, but they are gentle and soft spoken beside the roar of the men who are for Hughes because Fassett is against him. Since the two elements have united. they now form the vast majority of th Republicans of Chemung, with whose aid mung has been going Democratio on sett issue for a number of years, wholly or in part, now.

1,000 majority-that is for the Democratic ticket," was one Republican ancer. The hatred of Hughes among the Fassett people is as burned incense to brimstone beside the hatred of Fassett by the anti-Fassett

The politics of Erie or of Monroe are men exercises of a freshman debating club compared with the Donnybrook Fair of nung. Any student of political conditions who desires to collect a good set of specimens of the anti-boss germs should come to Chemung. Out here it sounds like the East Side when Jerome was on the crusade. Incidentally the Hon. Sloat is filling the C. Francis Murphy rôle perfectly. They have a boss in Chemung-s real boss -and the bose issue has already obliterated every other landmark, not in the local fight, not in the State fight, but in the national campaign; and THE SUN'S correspondent did not find a single man, Republican or Democrat, who did not assert that Mr. Bryan would carry Chemung-on the Fas-

sett issue. Here, after all, in this talk of Democratic rictory, talk heard from both sides of the line-in this familiar forecast that with the rejection of Hughes would go Mr. Taft's best chance of carrying New York-is something more significant and important than any information to be found by any longer survey of the other purely local conditions. Here in Chemung, more strong than in some other places, yet different only in degree, is the conviction that New York State is doubtful—that Bryan has a chancethat the statesmen like Fassett who are oppesing Hughes are increasing the national doubt every day.

As for the expert testimony of the Hon J. Sloat upon the Hughes question there was one verdiet in Elmira:
"He knows better," said Fassett's ene mice. His friends winked and said with less feeling:

"Just a little bit of personality in it, guess." But on the merits of the Hughes question both sets of witnesses agreed, Here, after all, the Republican disruption is the real thing in Chemung, the thing that burns at fever heat, burning botter by the hour; Republicans attacking Reblicans, the voters denouncing the party workers, the party workers opposing the voters—nothing but chaos, pulling and hauling, biting and backbiting on every side. Here, too, is the happlest Demo-cratic audience that ever had free admittance to a Republican fist fight.

"Three months ago I thought Bryan was an impossibility; now I think he has an even chance, a chance which improves daily," said one of the most level headed and conservative of the Democratic ob servers. "There must come a mome when it will be impossible for our Re can brethren to get together again if they keep this pace up much longer."

Hughes has earnest admirers and strong friends in Elmira; he has some opponer much less in number and in influ side of machine politics. In the rural districts the sentiment in favor of the Governor is said to be unanimous, as it proved to tificate of patriotic gloom. That ought to be in Genesee; in addition there are the antiboss men, the anti-Fassett men, who will vote no Republican ticket that Mr. Fassett has not been rebuked in. Some of the Hughes men and about all of these men have frankly announced that they mean to put their knives where they will do the most

damage, where the object lesson will be most apparent to the Republican party, national as well as State—and Taft is their target. The plain fact is that an Iowa Re-

publican could live in Elmira and never be homesick; the Wisconsin progressive would hardly miss Battle Bob, the carnage is so

Yet humorous as are many phases of this local situation—and it is by no means purely local—in the end there must arise the tion: Where is all this leading to? Instead of Republican activity for party advantage there is nothing but activity in destroying Republican prospects, nothing but party disintegration, bickering, snarling, fighting-the majority of Republicans on one side, the whole body of party workers on the other-both elements busy opening new breaches in the party rampart. One side is threatening to out the State ticket, the other to bolt the national ticket, and both sides are making public proclamation of a

purpose that was once called treason.

In the end the observer after two week in the field begins to wonder if any Republican on State or national ticket will have a chance if this thing-this fight-is to be protracted much longer. Day by day Demogratic confidence is growing, and coincidently the Republican apprehension that Bryan may carry the State is expanding. Scores of Republicans have expressed their private opinion to THR SUN'S correspondent in the last few days that New York was again doubtful—doubtful on the national ticket. Hughes or anti-Hughes, this fight has gone to the point now where it seems perfectly obvious that Mr. Taft must foot the bill for broken china and that there is going to be broken china now,

however the squabble comes out. Because the anti-boss issue has been injected alongside of the Hughes issue there is the growing conviction that nothing short of a clear out and decisive defeat for Barnes, Woodruff, Fassett and the rest of the bosses will leave the slightest chance for Republican victory in the national campaign. For Fassett, Barnes, Woodruff, Odell and the rest of the bosses have made themselves the issue of the campaign to the utter exclusion not merely of Hughes but of Taft. One does not have to wander outside of little Elmirs to feel this, but it may be found elsewhere quite as easily.

As for the Hon. J. Sloat and his Oyster Bay utterances it is necessary to be charitable to avoid the suggestion of any short or ugly words, even to omit any mention of the "John and I" telegram, which will be remembered almost as long as a certain coat that was once taken off with sad onsequences. The local view, moreover, at least among the Fassett following, is aritable. It is this:

"Not having been in Elmira for so long, of course you can't expect Sloat to know what the real sentiment here is. It is just possible that he may believe what he

How utterly inaccurate the Fassett interview was as a presentation of Chemung conditions, however, can be proved by half an hour spent in Elmira. Here are two predominant emotions, neither of which was described in the Fassett interview; the first is pro-Hughes and is widespread, the second is anti-Fassett and explosive. One may add that there has been perfect fusion of these emotions, and with this addition the true situation in Chemung is not hard to

Taft, Bryan or Izaak Walton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a born Democrat, with the peculiar prejudices that attend my inheritance, I am inclined to think that I shall go fishing the early days

The splendid equipment, intellectual and moral, of Judge Taft and his proved fitness to deal successfully with large questions make him in many ways a most agreeable alternative for the candidate of my party; but how am I to reconcile my conscience to aiding in the perpetuation of such doctrines as constitute the "policies" of the present Administration, to which he seems to be

will be to give approval to pronouncements that violate sacred Democratic tenets.

A late railroad magnate characterized son-in-law as being not only a damned fool but as being more kinds of a damned fool than any one of his acquaintances; and looking over the career and utterances of the candidate of my party he really seems to be more kinds of a demagogue than any other

person I can recall.

I sincerely hope the fishing will be good on election day.

B.

Kipling's Tribute to Bob Evans.

From a letter to the New York World. When Capt. Bob Evans commanded the Inited States battleship Iowa, some years ago, Rudyard Kipling sent him a set of his with illustrations by Artist Zogbaum. The gift was accompanied by this gracefu Zoebaum draws with a penoli

And I do things with a pen. But you sit up in a conning tower, Bossing eight hundred men. Zogbaum takes care of his business And I take care of mine, But you take care of ten thousand tons Skyhooting through the brine.

Zogbaum can handle his shadows And I can handle my style. But you can handle a 10-inch gun To carry seven mile.

To him that hath shall be given. And that's why these books are sent To the man who has lived more stories Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

therman's Contribution to the Bryan Cam peign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The best speech for Bryan so far delivered in the campaign is the address of acceptance by Candidate Sherman at Utica. Rooseveltism as an issue will not bring strength to Taft NEW YORK, August 21.

The Cell Locks in the New Police Station. The Cell Locks in the New Police Station.

To THE SUN-SIT: On the first page of THE SUN of August 19, under the title "Princers Fast in Cells," is an account of the new police station in Thirtiesh street, in which is a statement that "all the doors have Yale locks" (which is the fact), and following this a statement which seems to imply that the lockout which occurred was due to some defect in the locks.

As a matter of fact there was no trouble what-

As a matter of fact there was no trouble whatever with the locks. The function of the cell and
corridor locks is to dog heavy bolt work which is
thrown by a handle or lever on each door. This
bolt work was closely fitted, and subsequently was
painted, the result being to make it difficult to
operate it. Its failure to function properly operated
to prevent the locks from functioning as designed.
As soon as the bolt work was freed up everything
work_d perfectly. As the statement in your news item appears to

imply that the locks were at fault, we will clate your making some further brief refere the matter which will conform to the actual facts THE YALS AND TOWNS MANUFACTURING CO., HENRY R. TOWNS, President.

NEW YORK, August 20. General Wright's Title.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser. I have seen the present Secretary of War's title or rank given as "General" and sometimes as "Colonel." Will you kindly inform me if he is entitled to either! He was, I believe. Attorney-General of Tennessee, and this office often confers the title of "General," used in a free and colloquial way; but I cannot find that Mr. Wright has any claim to the rank of "General."

W. M. H.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19.

Secretary Wright has been Vice-Governor-General and Governor-General of the Philippines and Attorney-General of his State.
Hence he wears the title General. He does not have the rank of Colonel or General, nor has he ever had rank as such.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—In Maryland political conditions are mixed, with the State leaning slightly to Taft. This is a great gain for Bryan over 1896 and 1990, when McKinley carried the State by 32,000 and 14,000 respectively. Since that time the Democrats have passed an Australian ballot law, which renders ineffective a large percentage of the illiterate negro vote. The names of the candidates are arranged alphabetically on the ballot without party emblems, and the voter must pick out and mark without assistance the individual candidates. Moreover, in nine counties of the black belt in southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore there is not even a party name to guide the voter. In consequence of this and of Bryan's increased strength in the country the State outside the city of Baltimore should be a "standoff," thus wiping out a Republican majority of about 7,000 in

1900 in that territory.

In the city of Baltimore conditions are very much involved, with the indication in favor of Taft. In the silk stocking wards, where the society, club and lead ing business men live, there is as much Democratic defection as in 1900, but this is all confined to the Fourth Congress district, now represented by a Democrat, which thus becomes almost certainly Re publican by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority. On the other hand, in the Third district,

generally very close, where none of this element lives, Bryan is much stronger than formerly and will receive the full Democratic vote. A heavy Democratic labor vote in this district which left the Democratic party and voted for McKinley 1896 and 1900 now appears to be solid with Bryan, and he will get a small sprinkling of Republican labor votes, with the indi-cations that this district will be Democratic by from 1,000 to 2,000. The result in the city of Baltimore will therefore de pend on the four city wards in the Fifth district, which while formerly Republican, with a heavy labor vote, certainly look Democratic this time, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards in the Second district which will give from 500 to 700 Republican majority, perhaps as much as 1,000. Yet Bryan will run several hundred votes ahead of the ticket here, as the Democratic Congressional candidate will be affected by factional differences and the interjection of the liquor question.

Maryland does not take kindly to independent movements, and the Independence eague will be a negligible quantity. The Democratic leaders whose loyalty to their party was much questioned in 1896 and 1900 eem to be regular this year.

While indications as above outlined lean on the whole slightly in favor of Taft, the State is undoubtedly very close—so close that the shift of 1,000 votes either way would probably change the result. Conditions are indeed very similar to 1904 when the State's electoral vote was divided. In that year seven Democrats and one Republican elector for President and Vice-President were chosen.

THE ALL BIG GUN SHIP. Target Practice, Not War, Suggested the . New Type. Watter S. Merriwether in Van Norden's Maga-

zine.

It is popularly supposed that the running fight which followed the sortie from Port Arthur provided the first hint of the all big gun ship. It will therefore come as a sur-prise to many to know that the value of the all big gun ship had been recognized prior to the outbreak of the war in the East and that the type itself had been evolved not from any information furnished by Japan, not in Great Britain, but right here in America.
The way it came about is an interesting bit of unwritten history.
The klea of the type originated in target

practice. Up to a few years ago there was practically no target practice in our navy. The result of this lack of practice showed at Santiago, where there was only about 2 per cent. of hits made by the American fleet. The Spanish fleet was destroyed, but while America was cheering in its millions its nave. cent. of hits made by the American fleet. The Spanish fleet was destroyed, but while America was cheering in its millions its navy defenders were soberly thinking of that very small percentage of hits. As a result the navy went at target practice in a serious and therough way. Then for the first time was introduced the practice of firing at longranges. The discovery was soon made that range finders are of little use—the gun itself had to be depended upon to get the range. The next important fact educed was that a variety of calibres brought much confusion, as in the fall of shots the markers were unable to distinguish one from the other. Here was another matter of essence. The bigger the gun the flatter the trajectory, and with two or more different calibres firing at the same time it was found to be impossible to distinguish between them and consequently impossible accurately to estimate the range. Then it began to dawn on the navy that the solution was a ship carrying big guns only, and as a result the plans of the United States ship Possible were drawn by Lieutenant Commander Homer O. Poundstone, one of the progressive young officers of the navy. These plans were submitted to the general board and were approved by that body. Thus originated the type that so many nations are now so feverishly constructing. But it was not until Great Britain had launched her Dreadnought and Japan's Aki had gone overboard that this country set about the building of the four Dreadnoughts which are now under construction.

When Is a Drossmaker an Artist?

Paris correspondence London Telegraph.

When is a dressmaker an artist and when a mere workwoman? Mme. Azenor claimed in the courts that she is an artist, and the courts have decided that she is. She was "première" at a ladies' tallor's and was discharged without notice as a mere work woman. She was hurt, not only in her pocket bu in her feelings, as she is an artist, and consequent; an employee, and therefore it seems entitled to on month's notice according to law. The Court went into the matter and found that "Dame Azenor" was employed "to create models." In the discharge of her duties she was called upon "to frequent race or her duties she was called upon to request race meetings, theatres and concerts, and to consult engravings and prints." Truly, in the workshop she made up her models, or rather, as the Court put it, in grander language, "realised her conceptions" with her own hands. But in so doing she did not discharge the duties of a mere workwoman. She "did the work of an inventor, and one may say to a certain extent that of a creative artist." Once her models were built up by her own hands and her induces were such up by are wen hands and brains the mere manual labor was left to work-women. Therefore "Dame Azene," who realizes her conceptions, is entitled to a full month's salary, gis. The legal precedent new laid down that a "première" is an artist has duly impressed the orld of the Rue de la Paix.

Mme. Curie Disputes Sir William Ramsay.

Paris correspondence London Telegraph.

Mme. Curie, who shares with the late Pierre
Curie, her husband, the honor of having discovered radium, has a bone to pick with Sir William
Ramsay, and in a communication to the Academy
of Sciences questions the results of one of his best
known experiments. Sir William found that under radioactive influence copper yields lithium. Mme. Curie disputes this discovery, and suggests that the lithium came from the glass vessel in which that the lithium came from the glass vessel in which the experiment was made. She tried the same ex-periment first in a glass tube, then in one of quarts, and in both cases found lithium. But when she employed a platinum vessel the copper salts under the influence of radium yielded no lithium at all. Hence her doubts as to Sir William Ramsay's dis-covery. But she is continuing her experiments, and will not assert for certain that he is wrong be-fore she is quite sure. fore she is quite sure.

Berliner Drinks One-seventh of His Income From the Landon Globe.

A German physician, Dr. Hirschfield, has been

computing the quantity of alcoholic drink consumed in Berlin. Berlin possessed three years ago 12,882 drinking shops—one for 610 inhabitants—in addition to 301 where wine only is sold. During the period the Berliners consumed 428,858,582 liters of beer, 24,704,825 liters of brandy and 19,935,632 liters of by the consumed 428,858,582 liters of beer, 34,704,825 liters of brandy and 19,935,632 liters of by the consumed 428,858,682 liters of brandy and 19,935,632 liters of bran liters of wine. This works out at an average an nual consumption a head of the population of 2265, liters of alcoholic drink, at a cost of 100 marks, ilters of alcoholic drisk, at a cost of 100 marks, a mark being one shilling. As the average income of the Berliners, including women and children, is about 663 marks, it may be said that the Berliner spends a seventh part of his income in intersecting

A NEAR VIEW OF HUGHES.

The Governor as a Philosopher and Man

of Sentiment. From his informal speech last Saturday at

Tupper Lake Junction. The people of this great State are all one people, although some may think, I fear, of the State as a great unthinking machine, a despotic power exercising despotic control We are the State. We are trying in this great State of ours to show that the people can be trusted to rule themselves. We have no need for rulers. The people have demonstrated that they are fully competent to rule themselves, and to that end it is not need essary to resort to aught but the plain common sense of the average citizen.

The life of the Governor of this great State is not all sunshine. There are many times in the Executive Chamber that I don't feel at all like a ruler. In the American Republic the man who rules best is the one who sarve

I am a lover of the woods. I feel no greater joy than in the heart of the forest or on the top of a mountain. I have been in Switzer. land, that land of mighty peaks and beautiful valleys; but with all their grandeur and the awe, which the sight of those mighty peaks inspires I feel that right here in our State in the Adirondacks we have one of the most beautiful spots nature has ever provided.

The poet has said, "There is pleasure in the pathless woods"; but, my friends, there is a good deal of pleasure in a good trail.

Let us take each day as it comes and do our best, and be thankful there are so many good fellows that we can meet. Everything will work out well if we do our part. AN OLD TURFMAN'S VIEWS.

He Deplores the Abelition of Racetrack Gambling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . Pleas allow me as a turfman since 1863 to reply to the letter recently printed by THE SUN signed "H." and called "Another Republican on the Racetrack Issue." "H." quotes a Republican correspondent who does no

Republican correspondent who does not like Governor Hughes's racetrack legislation. The is the sentiment probably of half a million people in our country, and it is well grounded, "H." further says: "The Republican party can spere that kind of people. Yes, now; but they will be needed in November. Paste that note in all your hats.

"H." says that "the biggest curse is the racetrack." O affering track! Thy sine are as numberless as the grains of eand, and the pebbles and the shells on all the shores of all the seas. And all the wrecks, and all the ruin of all humanity are all charged to thee by Hughes, "H." and Company. Mercy on us!

pany. Mercy on us!

My impression is that the best of men never go ruined by the racetracks. It is these grasping fools and reckless "sucker." whe go broke at any "gamble." And "H. admits, playing against everything with te "boys."

The racetrack never offers inducements playing against everything with te "boys."
The racetrack never offers inducements such as "H." has been against, and it frows on betting within its enclosure. Nor are t. or acetracks the biggest curse "H." can set. He fails to mention the evils following the liquor traffic, which has the racetracks distanced almost the circumference of the globe in its train of misery and death to humanity. A plant firmly rooted and nourished, and its products harvested by our national and Stafe laws.

born, not made.

In 1898 we saw the last of racing here, and later the clubhouses closed by a wave of reform. Now the majority of the people in Monmouth county sadly regret it because of lost prosperity and prestige. Now hundred the country of the people is the prosperity and prestige.

in Monmouth county sadly regret it because of lost prosperity and pressige. Now hundreds of farms and thousands of homes are mortzaged on account of the blight of reform. An absolute fact.

Reform has worked the looting of four banks here within the space of two years, two at Red Bank and Asbury Park bringing ruin and misery to thousands of people, and it has yet to be said, to the credit of those looters, that not one of them lost it is a proper to the country by the racetsacks or the clubhouse, and only one of these gentlemen, of the smidals of these four banks, has been punished. A fact.

And only one of these gentlemen, of the officials of these four banks, has been punished. A fact.

Our county jail has been enlarged to so-commodate the increasing reformed. Our State prison has added 550 new cells within the last two years—to safekeep its immates from being contaminated by the racetracks. Our county and its city courts have had their criminal business vastly increased since racing and gambling ceased to flourish here—still another fact. And thanks the sham reform for it all.

If the farmers of the Empire State are hankering for these conditions they have only to reelect their present Governor to continue to wield his knout on his puppets at Albany, lashing them into his Pilgrim policies and blue law views.

Reform prevents the prosperous and the wealthy from scattering their riches among the needy, as seen here by multitudes. I say to Palestine or beyond with reformer and their reforms, end those too who see only one svil in our country.

OCEANPORT, N. J., August 20.

Notes From Abroad. London Commercial Intelligence draws attention to the fact that the many new municipalities now being formed throughout the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta must add steam road rollers, scrapers, fire appliances, light-ing installations and other items of the usual municipal equipment; and there are also large con-tracts definitely in prospect for well boring, grading of highways, drainage, water and other publ

Germany is freely imitating American pattern in the manufacture of farm implements and ma-chinery, though American harvesters still pre-The State of Sac Paule, Brazil, owns 7,700,000

bags of coffee stored in Europe and North America and 657,000 bags stored in Santos. The foreign cities of storage are Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Anderp, London, Trieste, Marsellies, New York In the six months ended March 31 last the gross in the six months ended March 31 last the state carnings of the South Manchuria Railway Company, (Japanese) were \$3,770,000 and the operation expense was \$3,220,000, leaving a net profit of \$540,000, but only \$80,000 was paid out for dividends.

In addition to the railway the company operate mines, harbors, lands, hotels and electric lighting. One hundred thousand dollars was carried to "ret serve." and \$45,000 was given as rewards to the officers. English capitalists have loaned \$30,000,000 on the line. The rolling stock, bridges, &c., are very largely American made. very largely American made. Outside of railway materials and other Gover ment supplies the total imports at Tairen (Dalny). Manchuria, last year of Japanese products and

is discriminating in Manchuria against foreign goods. Wild gambling in exchange by the Chinese between Singapore and Hongkong has cause a loss of \$5.000,000. Men with only \$4.000 capital ran up liabilities of \$400,000. Hence largely the cause and support of the Significant in th Settlements. Both exports and imports have con-

eral output of the province of Quebe Canada, in 1907 was of the value of \$3,59 Canada, in 1807 was of the value of Scientification of \$371,000 over 1906.

West Africa will become the greatest maist growing country of the world (three crops a year) says Sir Alfred Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

According to Argentine newspapers the navis and williary plans cover the building of two battles

and military plans cover the building of two battle ships of 20,000 tons each, besides several destrop-ers, and the renewal of the field aviallery, at an exnee of between \$35,000 coo and \$10,000,000. The State of New Sch h Wales, Australia, pro-duced from all industries in 1907 a value of \$10,000.

000, an increase over 1604 of \$20,000,000. The State has 18 000,000 acres of rich lands ready for the plough. Its public debt is \$34,000,000, of which 55 per cent, is invested in revenue producing public In the Century Mugazine for Septem

and the experiments with it is given by the Wright acroplane and the experiments with it is given by the Wright brothers themselves. Lady itandolph Churchill's memoirs come down to pretty recent times. Mr. Hichens continues his exploration of Egypt is company with M. Jules Guérin and a series of reminiscences of Andrew Johnson's Presidency is beiniscences of Andrew Johnson's Presidency is begun. Robert Fulton's great granddaughter con tributes an illustrated article on Fulton's early life and other illustrated papers deal with wheat and with the gardens of south California. Dr. Welf dischell's scrial is continued and there are seven